

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



PRECOCIOUS PECKING—AND PARTING—Two-year-olds James Gould (left) and Leslie Dutka thought it was love at first sight when they first met on the Chicago shore of Lake Michigan (above). But came a sudden change of heart and the pair decided it wasn't the real thing after all. So, turning their backs on romance, they roared for their respective mamas (below).



PUZZLED PASSENGERS—These four midgets, shown being interviewed by a reporter upon their arrival in New York, fooled many of their shipmates en route from England who thought they were small boys. They are fulfilling a stage engagement in the United States.



READY FOR BUSINESS—A Jewish armoured car passes an impressed crowd along a main street in Jerusalem during a display of military might. The tank's all ready for action.



IMPRESSED—This little boy is impressed chiefly with the softness of the gloves donned by Freddie Mills. Picture was taken at Redhill, England, during Mills' training for his return with Gus Lesnevich, whom he knocked out.



PRESIDENT OF FRANCE—All decked out in white tie and tails, President Vincent Auriol stands waving his hand in response to the salute of thousands of French troops during a recent military parade in Paris.



UPS-A-DAISY—Jiggs, a baby orangutan, curls up his toes in wonder at the marvels of "civilisation" and makes his escorts carry him off the plane at Denver. He's on his way to a Colorado zoo where the 10-month-old traveller can take life easily after his trip from Sumatra.



YOUTHFUL SKIPPERS—Unmindful of a light rain, low-hanging clouds and a rapidly falling barometer, these dauntless young skippers prepare to send their vessels into the very teeth of the gale at Hempstead State Park, New York. The boat racers range from toddlers to 18-year-olds.

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by
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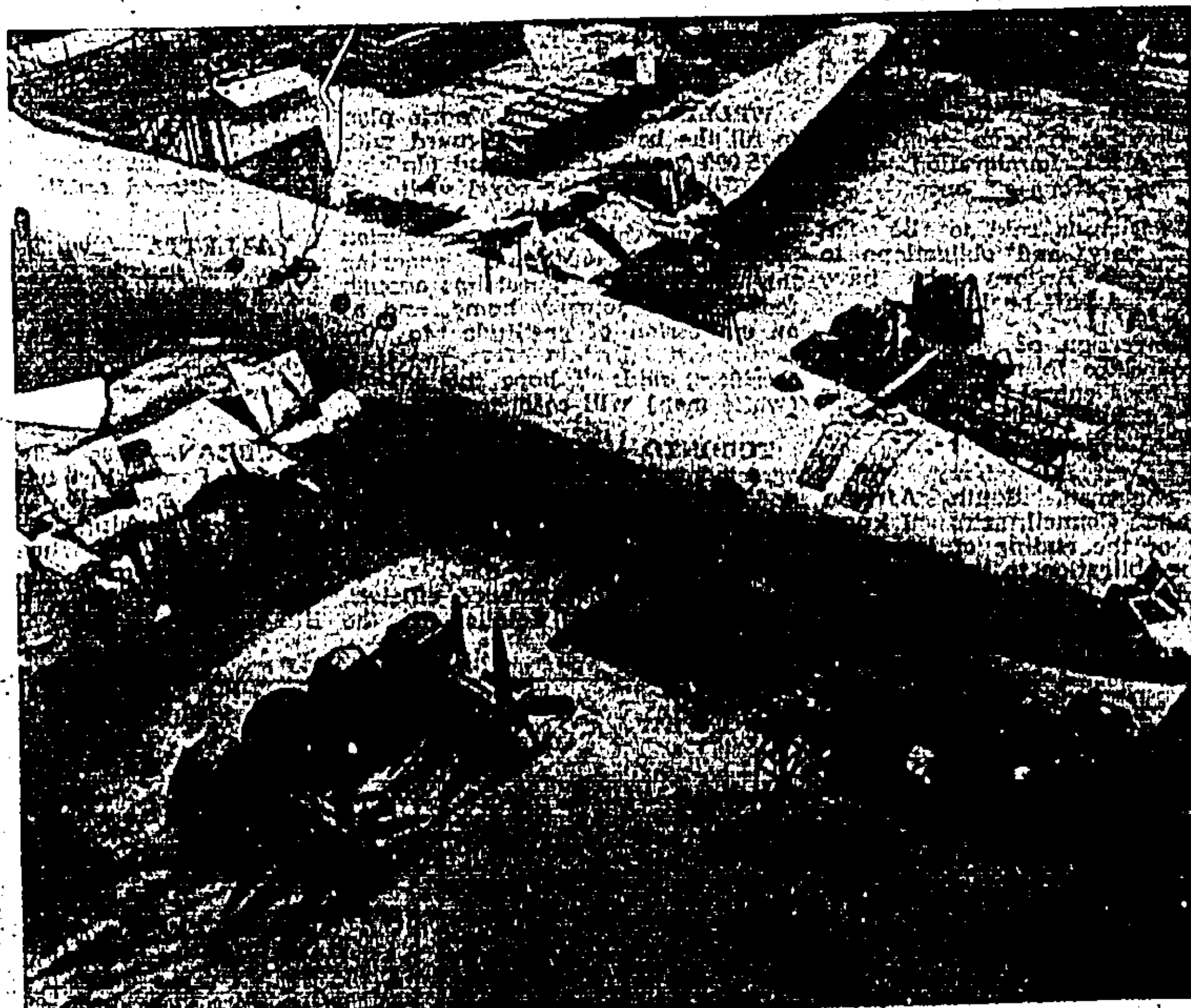
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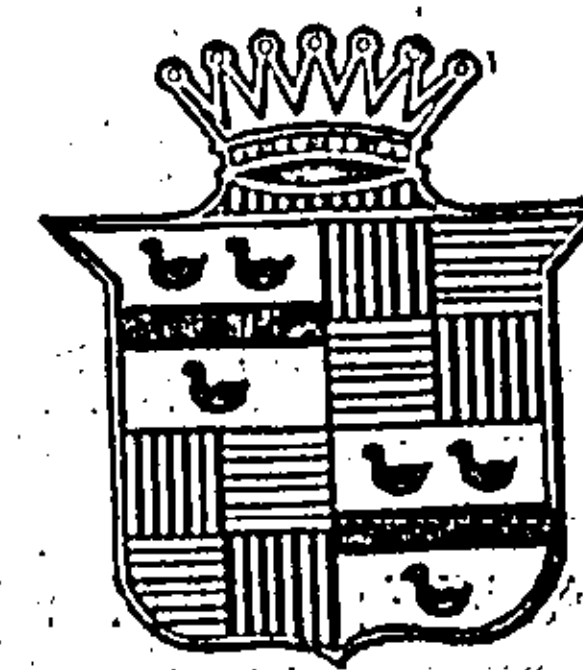
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BRITISH SKY GIANT—Britain is seeking to build a plane that will make British civil aviation in peace what the RAF was during the war. This plane, plans for which began in 1945, is the outstanding achievement so far. The fuselage, shown here, is still under construction. Similar aircraft will feature lounges, dining rooms, bars and films.



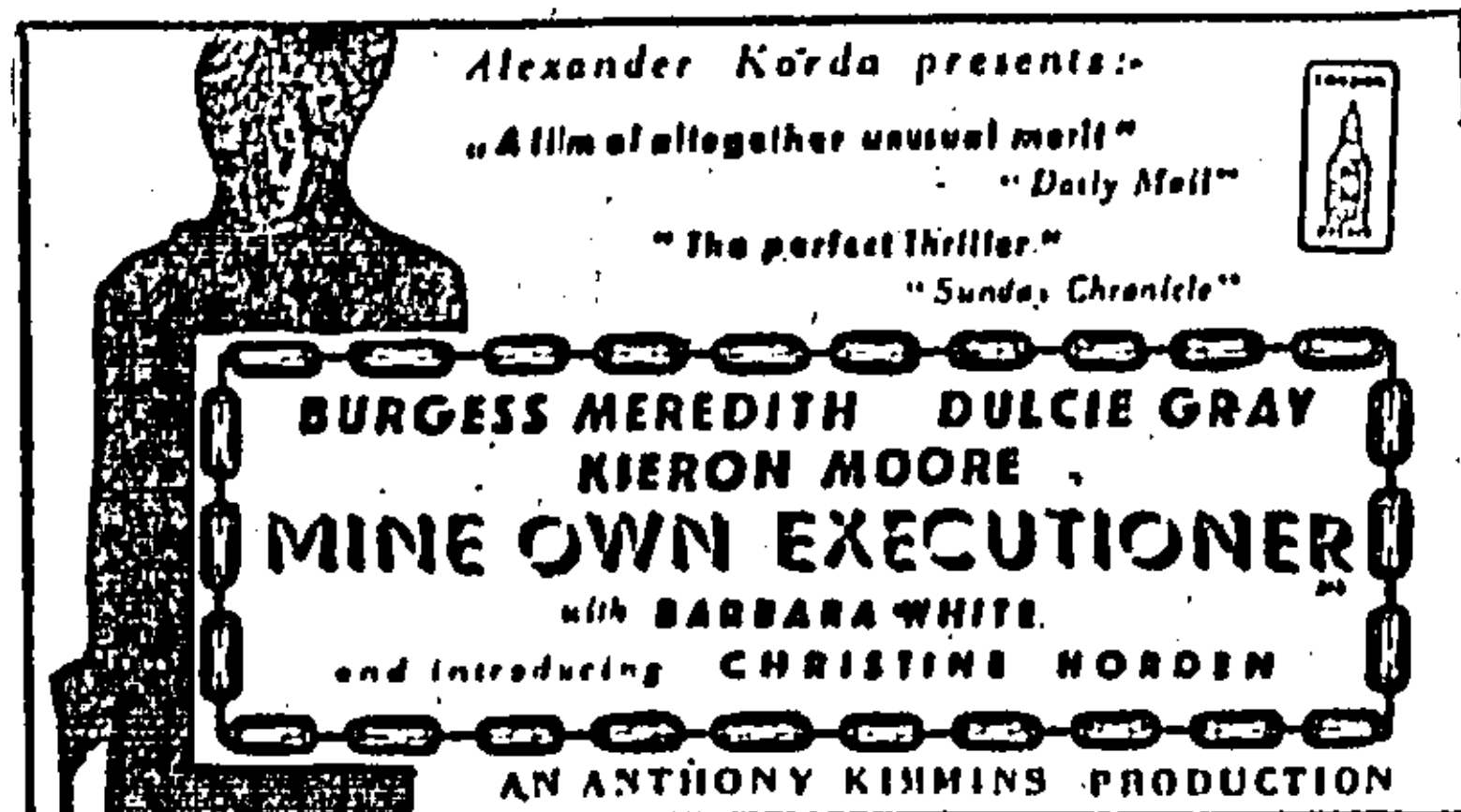
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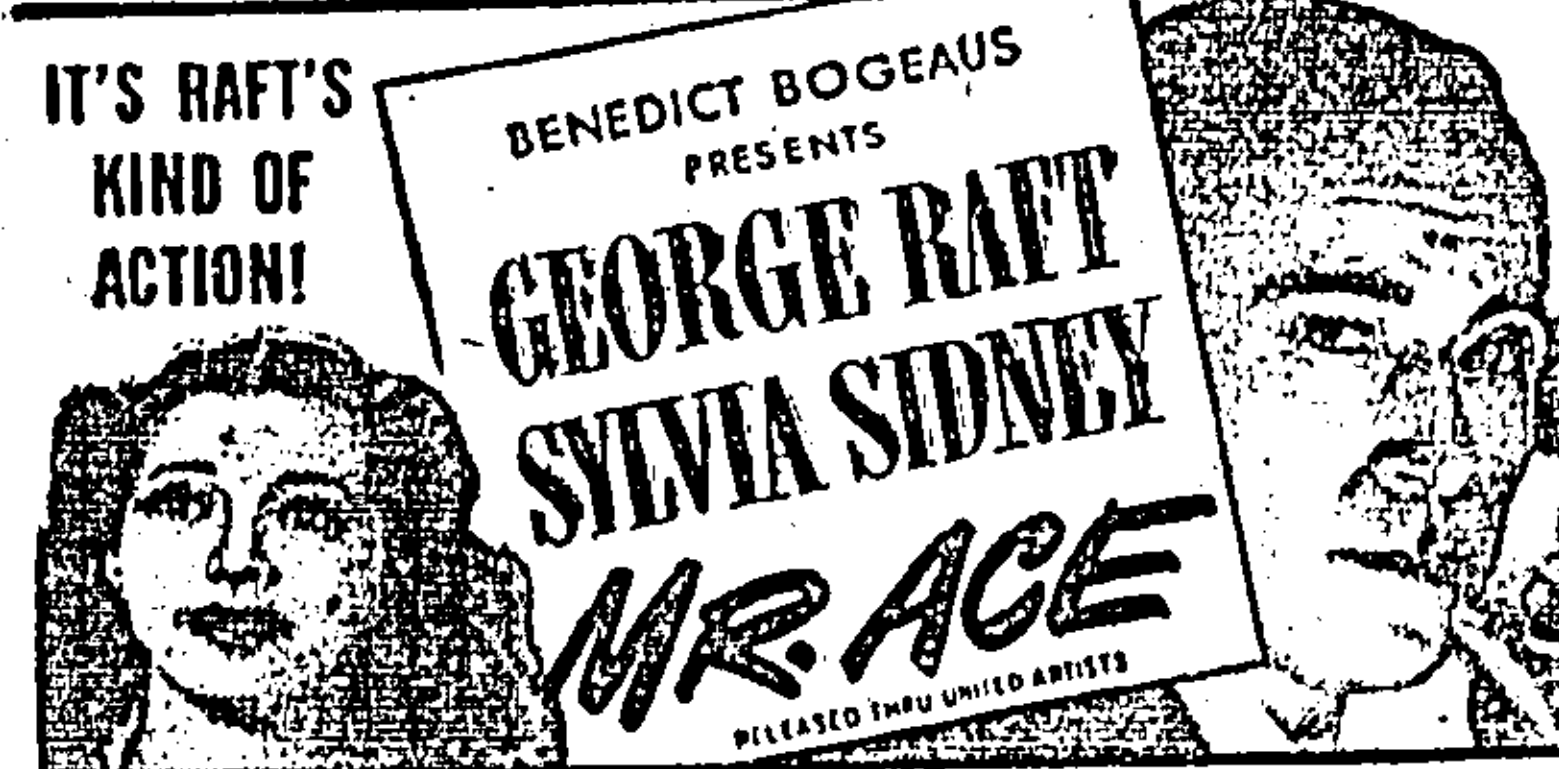
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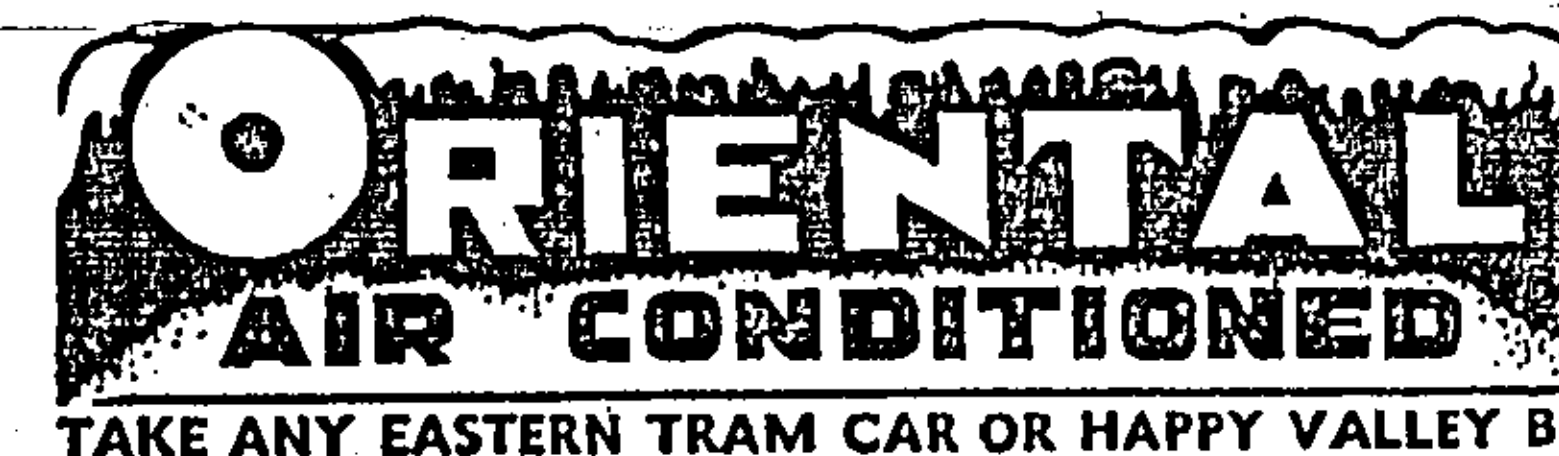
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TO-MORROW

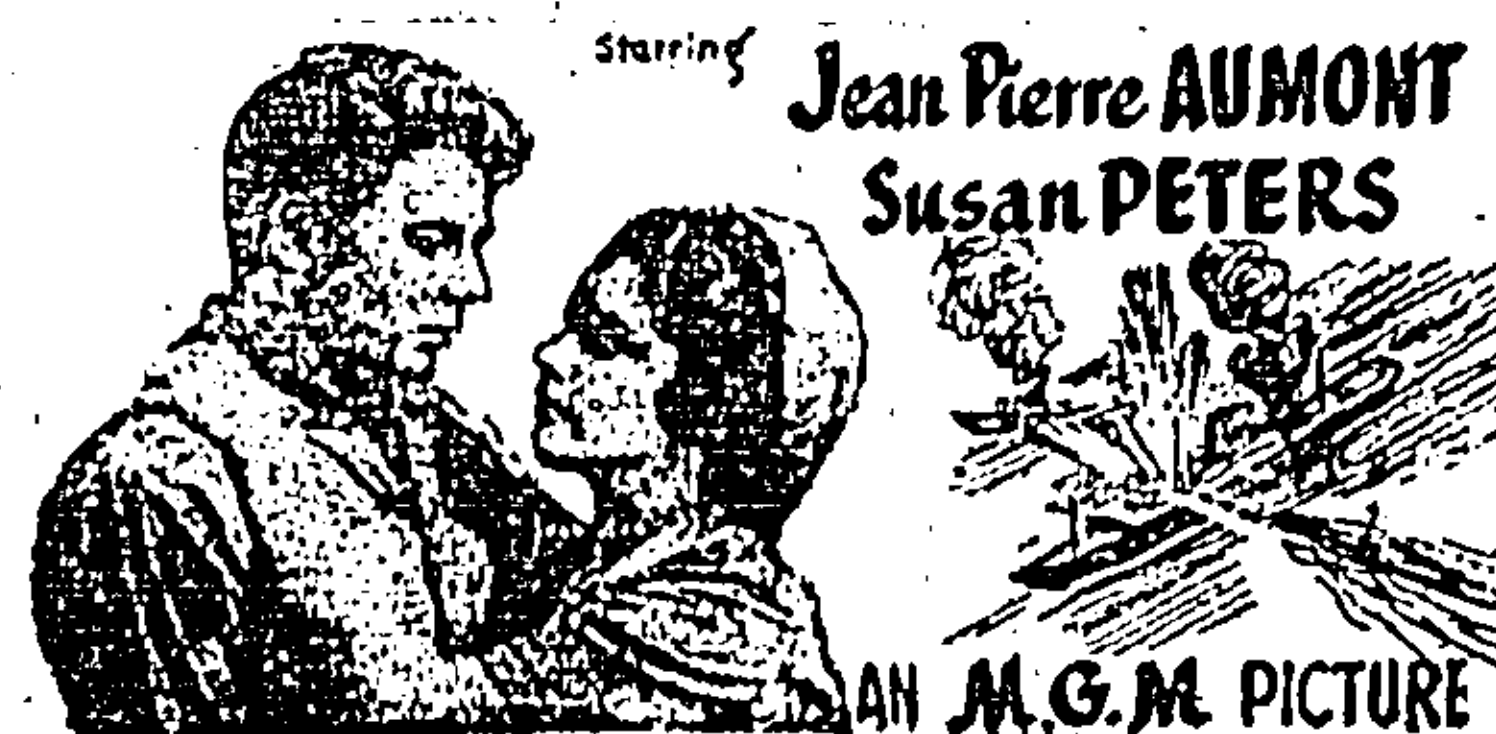
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IT'S SOMETHING NEW FROM BUD AND LOU!
"THE TIME OF THEIR LIVES"
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One of the many links which bind Britain and America was forged by John Harvard, founder of America's oldest university. According to legend, MARJORIE NISBETT tells us, Shakespeare had a hand in the wedding of John's parents

Shakespeare as Matchmaker

WE remember William Shakespeare as a dramatist and a great Elizabethan, but few of us think of him as a matchmaker.

Yet, if the old legend is correct, he had a hand in a wedding which helped to make history—the romance of Katherine Rogers and Robert Harvard, parents of the man who gave his name to America's oldest university.

The lovely carved house from which they were married is still the pride of Stratford, the old grey church where their children were christened still stands at the foot of London Bridge, while the great university of Harvard, in Massachusetts, can now claim 300 years of unbroken history. Yet both lived and died little knowing what a link their marriage was to forge between Britain and a nation not yet born.

ROBERT Harvard was a London butcher whose shop was in Southwark and, at the time of the marriage, Shakespeare was proprietor of the Globe Theatre, close by. Katherine was born at Stratford-on-Avon, in all the glory of that age of velvets and ruffles and slashed doublets. Both Shakespeare's father and hers were aldermen of Stratford, meeting in the business of the town, at the fairs, the maypole dancing, the Christmas feasting, and all the merry junketings so dear to the heart of the Elizabethans.

Travelling in those times was by no means easy: thirty miles was a whole day's journey for a 'flying' coach, and the ones that went the ordinary pace took longer still. So it is unlikely that these two young people, 100 miles apart, would ever have met if someone had not brought them together. And the legend is that that someone was Shakespeare.

THE house at Stratford from which Katherine was married, 20 High Street, is the loveliest and most elaborately carved in the town. It was built by her father in 1530. The panelled rooms are still much as Katherine must have known them, and the same carved heads of men and animals, the same roses and fleurs de lis that watched that wedding party of long ago, look down on the street today.

So Katherine went to London with her husband; to the London of the time when Whitehall was still a royal palace, when the spire of old St. Paul's still towered above the narrow, twisting streets, and when London Bridge was still lined with gabled, fairy-tale house, perched precariously above the water. And it is easy to imagine that Robert took Katherine to the play some evenings, and that Shakespeare,

perhaps, went to his Stratford friends for meat. Five children were born to the Harvards, and they were all christened in the church of St. Saviour, close by—now the cathedral church of Southwark. Then, in 1625, the plague swept down on London, and upon the little household; three of the children died, and with them their father. So, in the space of a few short days, Katherine was left a widow, with two sons only, John and Thomas. And it was John who was to make the name of Harvard famous.

Katherine was a middle-aged woman by then, but she still had a way with her, for during the next two years she married twice. With each marriage, she stepped up in the world. She was able to do something for her sons, and she was, John, who wanted to be a parson, to Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

EACH husband appears to have provided for Katherine at his death, so when, in 1635, she too, was laid to rest in St. Saviour's, she had died a rich woman—widow of Richard Yarwood, Member of Parliament for Southwark. And her will still in existence, left her fortune to be divided between her sons.

John, as a lad, had been fired by the boy of the Pilgrimage, and, in his years at Cambridge, he had dreamed of a freer life. And so, with half his mother's fortune, he set out across the Atlantic to join them in Massachusetts.

Everyone knows the story of how John became minister of the first church in Charlestown, and how, dying a few months later, he made his famous bequest. It was fifteen years since the Pilgrim Fathers had landed, but there was still much to do. After the first year, he had carried us safe over to New England, runs an old document, 'and we had builded our houses, provided necessities for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship and settled the government of the next things we longed for was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to our churches when our present ministers shall be in the dust.'

It is easy to imagine John, after his eight years at Cambridge, putting his heart into this new enterprise, and to understand why he left all his 300 books, and half his estate—about £800—to help the dream come true. And it was in recognition of his gift that the university was called Harvard.

John Harvard is remembered today in many ways. Besides his statue in the lovely grounds of the university, there is fixed in the porch of the Appleton Chapel a piece of old carved stone, brought across the sea from Southwark Cathedral, to commemorate the fact that he was a Southwark man, and had been christened there.

In London, too, John is remembered, for a chapel in the cathedral has been restored by Harvard men, and named in his memory. At Cambridge, there is a memorial window, and at Stratford, forty years ago, Edward Morris of Chicago, restored 26 High Street, and, to commemorate its association with the family, it was renamed the Harvard House.

And what of Katherine, who began it all, so long ago? Her figure is shadowy, for no letter or portrait remains to us, but her story is a strange, uniting bond between Harvard and Elizabethan England. All unknown, she forged one of the many links which bind Britain and America, for without the fortune she left to him, John Harvard could never have made his famous bequest.

And, perhaps, without the help of the famous dramatist she might have stayed all her days in Stratford, unknown and unloved—so, looking back across the years, we say, "Thank you... Shakespeare!"



"Which barrow will you require to-day, sir—ices or pineapples?"

MICHAEL WILSON SENDS A NEWSLETTER FROM FRANCE WHERE ONE MORE GOVERNMENT HAS FALLEN IN THE LAST FORTNIGHT

TUESDAY
JULY 13

USUALLY I shrink from opening tax demand letters, but this morning I did not worry—the income-tax collectors were on strike and refusing money.

Finance Ministry civil servants, the tax men, and the Customs have called a quick strike for more pay. They want another £4 a month.

Tax collectors have locked up their offices and been into the country for the week-end. Customs officials do not know what to do. Some work, some don't.

At the Gare du Nord I saw one of the hidden board of cigarettes in a suitcase. The officer wrote out a lengthy bill for duty and fine, but there was no Treasury official to take the money. I saw him shrug, tear up the paper, and hand the cigarettes over to the visitor.

Two or three days ago, in the middle of this strike, Field-Marshal Montgomery went to the British Embassy garden party (indoors owing to rain—do not wear morning coats). Montgomery took off his hat at the door, but could not shake off the admiring throng of women, each trying to look newer than the next.

He was dodging champagne but not questions. "Yes," he told me, "the French army is fine. Yes, the Western European nations are strong. No [unusual modesty] I do not know if I am to be the Supreme of the Five Powers, ask Mr. Attlee."

I remember that the French commander-in-chief, de Lattre de Tassigny, had told me at a private dinner party with President Auriol a few days before, "The Americans have not given us their latest weapons. Maybe Montgomery can get them."

WEDNESDAY

THE French are dancing in the streets today, but the national festival lacks spontaneity.

SUNDAY

It is just these sporadic crises which may bring General de Gaulle back to power.

Today the Government whips are working overtime in the lobbies of the Chamber, trying to win support for Schuman's vote of confidence tomorrow.

"He's perfectly safe," one deputy told me.

President Auriol apparently thinks so, too. He has gone off to his regular weekly retreat at the Presidential Chateau de Rambouillet.

Whatever the result—Schuman, de Gaulle, or somebody else—there will have to be drastic reform, which the Frenchman will not like.

THURSDAY

HARRY POLLITT came looking for new Bastilles to storm. Somehow he headed the London Pipe Band in a Communist march from the Place de la Bastille to the Place de la Republique in Paris.

I listened to two Communist orators speaking, one to striking workers—"Down with 'capital', we want more money!" the other wanted subscriptions. "Money is not all, we must have capital!"

FRIDAY

NATIONALISATION of industry is more discredited than ever. To pull it out of a hole the Government has asked former aeroplane manufacturer Potez to become general manager of the bankrupt nationalised Gnome et Rhone organisation.

Under Communist mismanagement this small aircraft engine firm ran up a £1,500,000 deficit at the bank (naturally a State bank) until Parliament finally called a halt.

Two salient points impress me:—1. The company made money as a private firm before the war, and the engines worked.

2. Under nationalisation now the company loses money and the engines do not work—according to aeroplane manufacturers' complaints. Only the Socialists and Communists want to continue nationalisation. Realistic Finance Minister Mayer would rather see free enterprise making profits which he could tax.

SATURDAY

MY wife took me to the local market this morning to buy the week-end lunch. I have been complaining about the cost of living and she wants to show me. I am convinced.

MONDAY

THEY are still optimistic about the Government's chances. Now it is a Senator who has summed it up for me:—

"Nobody wants to change a Government in midsummer holiday time—and particularly when the Tour de France bicycle race is on. But when the pinch of winter sets in and de Gaulle undoubtedly gets greater power at the October elections he will make his bid." Well, they are all wrong. President Auriol has been called back in haste from Rambouillet at eight o'clock tonight.....

Empire Reports:

MALAN CUTS OUT AID TO SETTLERS

CAPE TOWN.—Dr Malan's Cabinet is reported to have decided to end State-aided immigration from Britain and Europe at once.

The decision is said to be "in principle" only, and obligations to 3,000 or 4,000 Britons who have been accepted will be kept.

The conversion of three liners from troopships to migrant vessels, arranged by General Smuts and Mr Attlee, and due to begin this month, may be cancelled.

In London Mr Harry Welsh, deputy chairman, South African Immigration Council, said: "I know nothing of the ending of immigration. Our obligation to the thousands accepted must be kept, although the whole scheme may be modified."

WELLINGTON.—The Maoris plan to fill the battleship Vanguard with £25,000 worth of food and clothing for the rain after the royal visit.

Mr E. T. Gikikene, M. P., announcing this as an extension of the ancient custom of ensuring that the departing guest has enough food for the journey home, and as an expression of gratitude to the people of Britain for wartime sacrifices, said: "I hope the pakeha (white man) will co-operate."

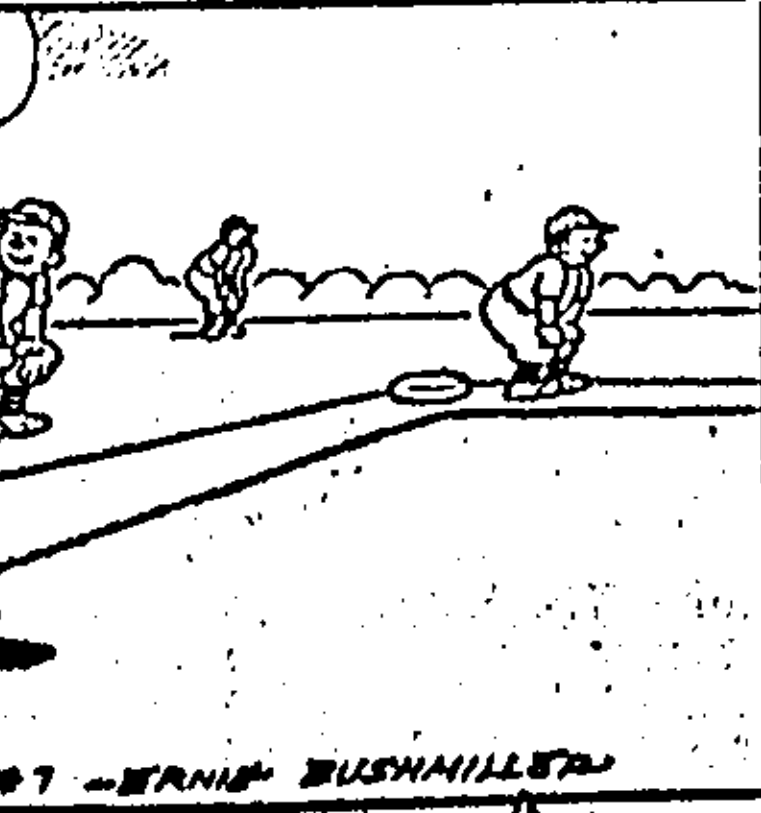
TORONTO.—Three-nation trade agreements between Britain, Canada, and the U.S. are to be discussed by Sir Stafford Cripps when he visits Ottawa and Washington in September. Canadian Government officials, refusing to discuss details of the

Cripps visit, agreed that "the present basis of trade between the countries is unsatisfactory and must be straightened out."

VALLETTA.—Two R. A. F. Vampires, the first jet aircraft in the Mediterranean, have arrived to replace the Spitfires which have defended Malta since the island's fighter force consisted of three planes, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

DURBAN.—Miss Johanna Bosman, 66 Parow, lost her voice four years ago. Recently, she suddenly burst out laughing and fully regained her speech when reading Mr Churchill's caustic Commons remarks on the "Murderers' Charter" Bill.

NANCY The Hot (Water) Corner



By Ernie Bushmiller



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Big Arab Refugee Problem

INTERNATIONAL ACTION URGED

Lake Success, August 2.—Britain to-day called for the International Red Cross to examine the Arab refugee problem in the Middle East. Britain offered to give £100,000 towards the investigation.

Sir Alexander Cadogan told a special United Nations Security Council meeting that international action was needed on the refugee problem. "As a first step I would suggest that the Security Council might ask the International Red Cross to send a small party at once to Palestine and neighbouring Arab states to examine the scope of the problem and make recommendations," he said.

"If, as is almost certain to be the case as a result of these recommendations, it is found that extra funds would be required by the International Red Cross, my government for their part would be willing to provide their due share on the assumption that other countries also made appropriate contributions."

ADVANCE CONTRIBUTION

"As an earnest of their intentions and in order to enable the investigation to begin without delay, the government of the United Kingdom would be ready to provide up to

£100,000 immediately as an advance on whatever contribution might eventually be required of them."

Sir Alexander said that there were at least 250,000 Arab refugees and added that there were about 200,000 Jewish displaced persons in Europe. He said that the United Nations General Assembly last November had hoped that the Palestine partition plan would solve the problem of European displaced persons.

Unfortunately, the even larger problem of Arab displaced persons had been created in the Middle East. Britain, he said, understood that there were 56,000 refugees in Lebanon, the same number in Transjordan and 70,000 in Syria. There were comparatively few in Iraq but 5,000 were expected to reach Iraq in the near future.

PALESTINE DPs

Sir Alexander said that there was a considerable number of displaced persons in Palestine itself. For example only 3,000 out of the former Arab population of 100,000 remained in Haifa.

"As a matter of fact," he went on, "information we have received from Jerusalem suggests that the figures I have given are an understatement. According to Arab social workers there are in all inside and outside Palestine some 550,000 displaced Arabs and about 70,000 placed left in the areas of Jewish occupation where previously there were 400,000."

"According to the same source, of the 550,000 Arab refugees about 300,000 are now outside Palestine and 250,000 still in the Arab area of Palestine."

In these circumstances I hope that the Security Council think it well to impress on the mediator the gravity and importance of this aspect of the difficult task he has to perform. We know he is not unimpaired in his hand. If the Security Council were to lay special emphasis upon it."

BRITONS STILL HELD

The Council today also considered the question of five Britons held by Israel. It first heard a letter from Mr. Aubrey Eban, Israeli representative, saying that orderly justice would be observed in their case.

The five Britons were seized by the Jews on July 5 and on July 27 were charged with espionage and with security violations. The magistrate said that they would be released unless more specific charges were produced. A second letter from Mr. Eban said that the Britons were taken from their home near a power station and not from the station as Britain had alleged. The flag of the United Nations Truce Commission flies over the power station and Britain had claimed that the act was perpetrated by the Council. Mr. Eban said that no flag flew over the men's home.

The Council postponed action until later.—Associated Press.

Tojo Becomes Almost A National Hero

Melbourne, Aug. 2.—General Tojo, after his trial as a war criminal, had become almost a national hero, said Mr. MacMahon Ball, former British Commonwealth representative on the Allied Control Council in Tokyo.

Mr. Ball was commenting on a claim by Frank White in the New York Herald Tribune that the Japanese war crimes trials have been one of the most direct acts of propaganda failures ever charged to American taxpayers.

Mr. Ball said: "I agree very heartily with the substance of what Mr. White says, but I would like to say that Sir William Webb of Australia was on every side a great success of a difficult job as Chairman of the War Crimes Tribunal. Speeding up the trials would have helped to prevent Tojo becoming a hero, but it must be conceded that these political trials are very different from trials for acts of cruelty. Treating lines of political responsibility in a country like Japan is a very delicate and difficult task."—Associated Press.

PI PROPERTY CLAIMS

To Be Heard Soon

Washington, Aug. 2.—The United States Alien Property Custodian indicated today that hearings will begin shortly after August 9 on claims against several corporations and individuals whose property is under control of the Philippine Alien Property Custodian.

The custodian said August 9 is the final date by which claims can be filed here or in Manila.

He indicated about 50 firms or individuals as well as the Japanese government face claims. Among the firms are the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Furukawa Plantation Company and the Ohta Development Company.

The spokesman said most of the claims were filed in Manila and will be heard there by Philippine Alien Property Custodian Administrator James Henderson.

The custodian here will hear claims filed only in the United States.

Several firms have assets in both the Philippines and the United States and face claims in both countries. A procedure to govern these cases is under preparation, the spokesman said, and will be announced here and in Manila when completed. The spokesman declined to estimate the number of claims filed but said he believed "most everyone concerned has filed as they had almost two and one half years in which to do so."—Associated Press.

Bulgaria's Ex-King Arrives In Italy

Rome, Aug. 2.—The last King of Bulgaria, 11-year-old Simeon II, with his sister the Princess Marie Louise, and the Queen Mother, Joanna, arrived in Italy today aboard the steamship Pace from Egypt. The visit has aroused interest in Italy as the ex-queen is a daughter of ex-king Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The Italian Republican Constitution provides that no member of the former ruling house is allowed to revisit Italian soil.—Reuter.

End Of Man Hunt



Robert M. Daniels (centre) stands between Assistant Prosecutor Sumner J. Walters (left), and Sheriff F. Ray Shaffer (right) at Van Wert, Ohio, shortly after a flurry of gunfire ended Ohio's greatest manhunt. John C. West, Daniel's champion, was shot to death in the gunbattle which ended a 14-day seven slaying crime career. Two police officers were wounded in the fight which brought about Daniel's capture.—AP Picture.

Southerners Trying To Block Tax Bill

Washington, Aug. 2.—Senate Republican leaders promised today to make every effort to smash the Southern Democrats filibuster on the anti-poll tax bill. But they conceded privately their chances are slim.

With the leadership shouting for adjournment by Saturday, failure to stop the filibuster would automatically kill any hope for Congressional action of President Truman's anti-inflation proposals.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, said he would seek agreement to bring the poll tax repealer to the Senate floor.

So far the Southerners have been filibustering on the motion to bring up the bill, not on the bill itself. If no agreement can be reached, acting Senate leader Kenneth Wherry said he may file a motion to limit the debate on the measure. He admitted though that prospects of getting approval of two-thirds of the Senate were not favourable. He implied that the Democrats would be to blame if the extra session failed to accomplish anything.

"IT'S YOUR FAULT" SPEECHES

Democratic leaders have charged that the Republicans brought up the civil rights issue first with the deliberate intention of causing a stalemate.

While the Senate Republicans tried to break the filibuster, the House of Representatives met to listen to another round of "It's your fault we are here" speeches.

The committees have not sent any legislation to the House floor since Congress reconvened a week ago.

Other developments:

Senator Olin Johnston said he would call up his resolution for immediate adjournment, and Senator Spessard Holland indicated he would

appeal for adjournment on the ground that Congress was meeting illegally in the absence of a genuine national emergency.

The Senate and House Banking Committees continued hearings on the motion of Mr. Truman's

order which had a chance to carry new curbs on bank credit and instalment buying.

In the foreign relations field, the Senate Committee called in the Secretary of Agriculture, Charles Brannan, on the international wheat agreement designed to stabilize world sales and purchases. Committee sources indicated the issue probably would go over until next year.—United Press.

SOUTHERNERS DEFEATED

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Senate late today overwhelmingly voted down a move by the Southern Democrats to adjourn the special session of Congress on Wednesday.

A coalition of Republicans and administration Democrats rejected a proposal by Senator Olin Johnston (Democrat, South Carolina) to end the special session on the grounds that "nothing worth while can be accomplished here."

Senator Johnston's resolution was rejected 58-13. All 13 of the Senators voting for an immediate adjournment were Southerners currently filibustering against the anti-poll tax bill.—United Press.

NEW SOVIET MOVE AGAINST WESTERN POWERS

Wants Their Exclusion From Danube Commission Administration

Belgrade, Aug. 2.—Russia proposed today that the Western powers be excluded from the administration of the Danube Commission.

The draft convention deposited for discussion tomorrow would limit Commission members to riparian States, but would grant freedom of navigation to vessels of all nations on an equal basis.

The draft stated: "Navigation on the Danube shall be free and open for the nationals, or vessels of commerce and goods of all States, on a footing of equality in regard to port and navigation charges and conditions for merchant shipping."

The position of the United States differs from that of Britain and France in that it was not a signatory of the 1921 convention which the Russian draft convention would cancel.

Earlier, Mr. Andrei Vishinsky (Soviet Russia) accused Mr. Orsini Rosenberg (Austria) of attempting to sabotage the conference by again seeking full voting rights. Mr. Vishinsky said: "The question was raised on Saturday and its raising again today would mean an attempt to prolong proceedings of the conference—in other words, sabotage of the conference."

BOUND BY AGREEMENT

"We consider ourselves bound by the agreement of the four powers, which provides that Austria will take part in the Danubian conference after settlement of the question of the treaty with Austria."

The conference decided its decisions should be by a simple majority.

A special river administration was proposed, at today's session, for the iron gate section for hydro-technical work and regulation of navigation. The administration would comprise Rumania and Yugoslavia. Article 27 lays down that naval vessels of non-Danubian countries shall not be allowed to use the

river. Use of the Danube by naval vessels of Danube states beyond the limits of the country under whose flag vessels are navigating may take place only by agreement between the States concerned.—United Press.

Too Many Govt. Officials

Sydney Professor's Complaint

Sydney, Aug. 2.—A Royal Commission into the Commonwealth Public Service has been demanded.

This caps widespread attacks against an allegedly "top heavy bureaucratic system" which, it is claimed, is paralysing Australian private enterprise.

Newspapers and other groups have hammered away angrily for years at what they describe as the growing cost and lavishness of government departments.

The chairman of the NSW Constitutional Association, Professor F. A. Bland, has announced that the Association will ask for a Royal Commission into the Commonwealth Public Service structure and organisation.

COST TO TAXPAYERS

Professor Bland, who has just resigned as Professor of Public Administration at Sydney University, said the government could reduce taxation only by reducing the number of officials.

Figures released for the financial year 1947-48 showed that the 19 government departments have cost the taxpayer A£220,783,000—73 per cent more than in 1946-47 and 214 per cent more than in 1945-46.

Only two departments, Information and External Territories, cost less to administer last year than the year before.

Professor Bland said that the government was defeating its own desire to make more manpower available to increase production.

"Thousands of men could then be released from public departments to take their place in private industry, which is crying for manpower."

"Having got these men into the public service, the government has not the courage to get rid of them," he said.—United Press.

JEWS RELEASE UN OFFICIAL

Jerusalem, Aug. 2.—A Swedish United Nations official, M. John Larsen, of Stockholm, has been released without explanation after being detained for 50 hours in a Jewish prison at Tel-Aviv.

M. Larsen, a secretary to the Swedish United Nations observer in Jerusalem, Colonel Brunsen, was arrested by Jewish forces last Friday. He had approached the Jews to try to halt a convoy which they proposed running to Jerusalem and which the Arab Legion had announced they would attack.

M. Larsen, who was wearing a United Nations armband, was taken to Tel-Aviv and imprisoned. He said no reason was given for his imprisonment but at the end of 50 hours he was told he was free to go.

The Jewish convoy tried to break the Arab blockade but was forced back.—Reuter.

Refuse To Work

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The CIO longshoremen, who had announced they no longer would work on Sunday, refused to load and unload ships here yesterday. Waterfront employers said the Union's action was a contract violation. Union officials contended their contract allowed longshoremen to take off any one day of the week and it was no violation when all chose the same day.

One ship, the Hoegh Silverspry, scheduled to sail on Wednesday for Manila, has been delayed because of the Sunday stoppage. Its owners, the Kerr Steamship Company, said. The sailing was re-scheduled for Thursday.—Associated Press.

Rebel Suppression Meeting

Shanghai, Aug. 2.—A large rebel-suppression propaganda rally was held here yesterday and was attended by many civic leaders and Government officials.

Speeches were made by Mayor K. C. Wang, Fang Chih, Director of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, and others.—Reuter.

Corfu Channel Mining New Protest

London, Aug. 2.—Britain today presented to The Hague International Court a "counter-memorial" over the Corfu Channel mining incident of November, 1946, strongly contesting the arguments advanced by Albania in her counter-memorial of June 15. It is now for the Court to decide whether to determine the dispute, arising from the British claim for compensation from Albania for the mining of the British destroyers Volage and Saumarez with the loss of 44 British lives, or submitted of the written evidence of both sides to the Court.

The closely-argued and highly documented British counter-memorial, over 50 pages long, refuted the Albanian arguments for the existence of a "unknown-German minefield" right across the channel of navigation in common use, only discovered 18 months after the end of the hostilities.

The British Government will allege, and will seek to call evidence to show, that two Yugo-Slav vessels, Meljet and Meteljevo, with the knowledge and complicity of the Albanian Government, laid mines in the Corfu Channel shortly before the mining of the British destroyers the counter-memorial said.—Reuter.

Tildy Sends In Resignation

Budapest, Aug. 2.—President Zoltan Tildy's letter of resignation was read to a formal sitting of the Hungarian Parliament today.

Most members already knew its contents, and those present heard it apparently without much emotion.

The sitting lasted only ten minutes. Parliament will meet again on Tuesday to accept the resignation formally and to vote to fill the presidential vacancy. It is certain that the new President will be Mr. Arpad Szekessy, Hungarian Workers' Party leader.

Mr. Tildy, whose resignation followed the arrest of his son-in-law, Mr. Victor Csoranyi, on charges of "high treason" was still in the Presidential Palace today. It is understood he will move when Parliament formally accepts his resignation.

It is understood also that Mr. Gyorgy Szekessy, son of Mr. Arpad Szekessy, who is councillor to Hungarian Legation in Paris and Charge d'Affaires for the Spanish Government in exile, has been recalled. A member of the Cabinet has left for Cairo to persuade Mrs. Csoranyi, daughter of Mr. Zoltan Tildy to return.—Associated Press.

Labour Experts To Meet

Washington, Aug. 2.—A meeting of American labour experts will be held in Paris from tomorrow to August 5 to discuss labour problems in relation to the European Recovery Programme, the United States State Department disclosed today.

The labour attaches of the United States Embassies in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Athens and Brussels, the labour advisers of the Economic Cooperation Administration, representatives of American trade unions and officers of the Department of Labour will attend the meeting.—Reuter.

MAJESTIC

— SHOWING TO-DAY —

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



— NEXT CHANGE —

"STORMY WEATHER"

Queens ALHAMBRA

COMING SOON



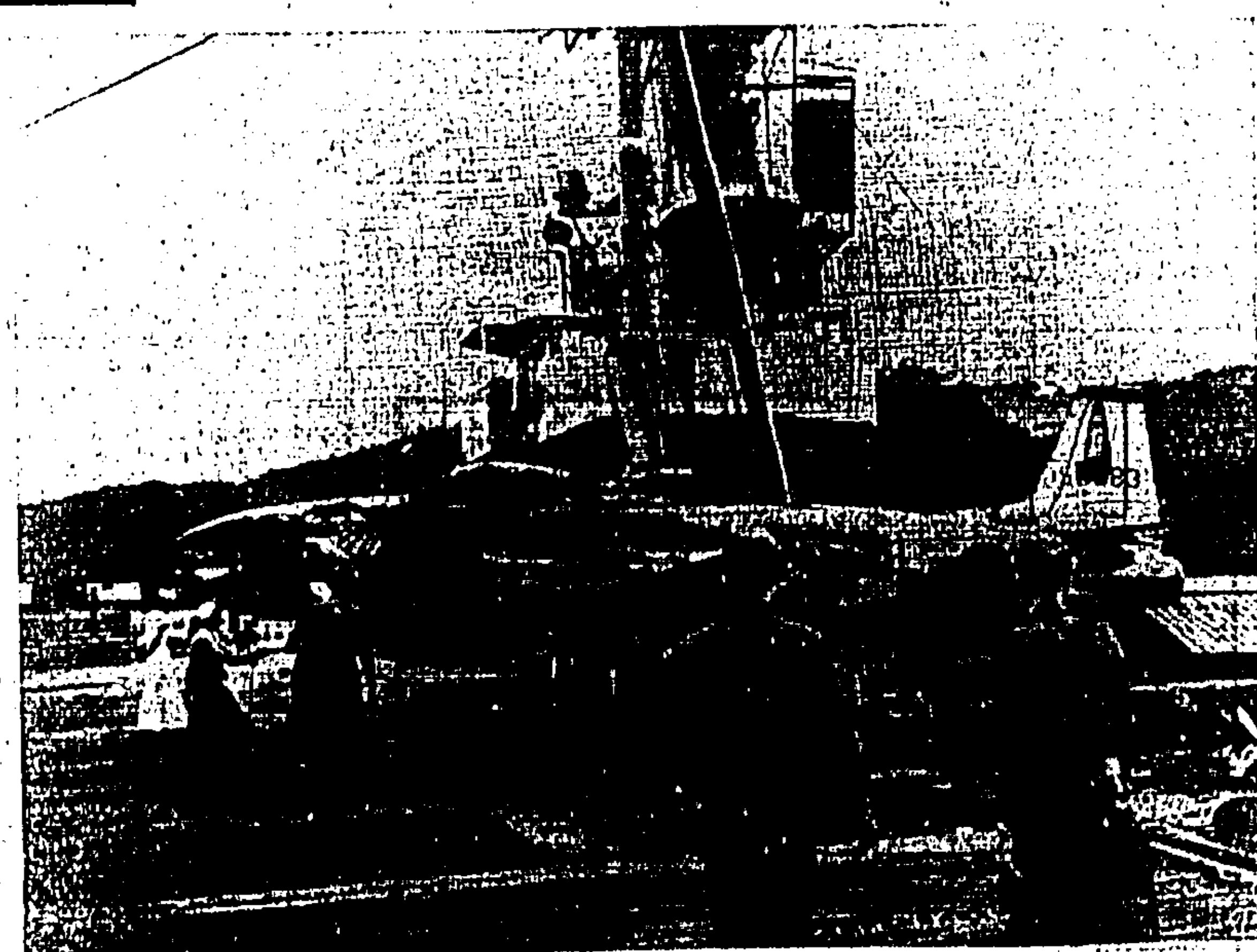
PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

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LOAD 'SHOOTING STAR' FOR GERMANY



A complete U.S. Air Force F-80 jet-propelled "Shooting Star" of the 36th Fighter Wing, weatherproofed for ocean transport, comes over the edge of the flight deck of escort carrier USS Sicily at Naval station pier, Balboa, Canal Zone. The 36th Fighter Wing, comprised of 75 jet fighters, is being taken to Germany on the Sicily and the Army Transport Kirschbaum.—AP Picture.